FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1849. [NO. 1670.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School

will close for the present Term at the usual time, 15th June.

To meet the wishes of those who may place their daughters or wards, as boarders, under our care, and who may desire to continue them at school for a greater part of the year than the present annual term of 8 months, it has been determined to make arrangements for an additional Term at our country residence—Rose Hill—about five miles from Fayetteville. This Term will begin on the 15th day of August in each year, and continue until the usual time of removal to town, at which time the Boarding and Day School will be united, as heretofore.

Rose Hill (formerly the Summer seat of the late Hon. L. D. Henry,) has long been remarkable as a pleasant and healthy retreat.

If application be made before the end of July, six young ladies would be received on the 15th of August next. It is not intended to take more than 10 Boarding Scholars at any time, and for these ample accommodations will be provided in town and country.

Board and Tuition (payable one-half in advance,) will be $120 for the Term of 8 months, or $175 for the whole Term from the 15th August to the 15th of June. The Tuition fees for Day Scholars, as heretofore, viz: $12 50, $16 50, and $20 per Session of 4 months—without extra charge for French or Latin—payable *one-half* in advance. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness; and pupils entered during a half session or quarter will be charged for the quarter.

W. H. HARDIN.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1849. 68-3w

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*
Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
May 20, 1849. 68tf

FOR SALE.

20,000 LBS. DRY HIDES.
30 Hhds. New Crop Molasses.
10 ½ Tierces Rice.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 21, 1849. 68-3

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday July 2d, 1849, the Lot and Fire Proof Brick Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, at present occupied by Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms 6 mos. credit, with bond and approved security. A. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
May 21, 1849. 68-4s

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order,* and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf,* Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and

3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 7th June, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.,

1 Tract of 150 Acres Land, joining Duncan Leach and others.
1 Tract of 38 Acres Land, joining Mc. Duffie's Mill.
One 15 Acre Lot in Campbellton, fronting on Adams and Grove streets.

The above Lands are well suited for Turpentine, &c., and will be sold if not previously disposed of. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold two negro Men, and one negro Woman and three Children, for the purpose of liquidating a Trust claim. Terms made known at sale.

[69-2w] A. McL., Agent.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 19, 1849. 67-tf

ICE FOR SALE.
Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had at all times of the day by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person street,) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Sup't'd.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Female Classical Institute,
HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 25th June. It is desirable that students be present on that day.

For further information, address
BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal.
Raleigh, N. C., May 1849. 66-1m

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

BOOK BINDERY.

W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 3, 1849. 64tf

Grand Lotteries,
FOR JUNE, 1849.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

30,000 DOLLARS!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 76, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 16, 1849.
60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$30,000
1 of		10,000
1 of		5,000
1 of		3,500
1 of		2,160
2 Prizes of		1,500
10 of		1,000
20 of		500
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 20 Wholes,		$100 00
Do.	do. 20 Halves,	50 00
Do.	do. 20 Quarters,	25 00

65,000 DOLLARS!
$30,000! $20,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class F, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 23, 1849.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
PRIZES.

1 Grand Prize of		$65,000
1 Splendid Prize of		30,000
1 of		20,000
1 of		10,000
2 Prizes of		4,493
14 Prizes of		2,000
200 of		600
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes		$200 00
Ditto	do 25 Halves	100 00
Ditto	do 25 Quarters	50 00
Ditto	do 25 Eighths,	25 00

CAPITAL $35,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 81, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 30, 1849.
78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$35,000
1 of		11,000
1 of		6,000
1 of		3,000
1 of		2,000
1 of		1,800
1 of		1,655
10 of		1,000
10 of		700
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
(68-4t-pd)

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 58tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.

MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER **MILLINERY,** to which she invites the attention of the public.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

SUPERIOR TEAS.



熙眼真
珠生正

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howquas Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

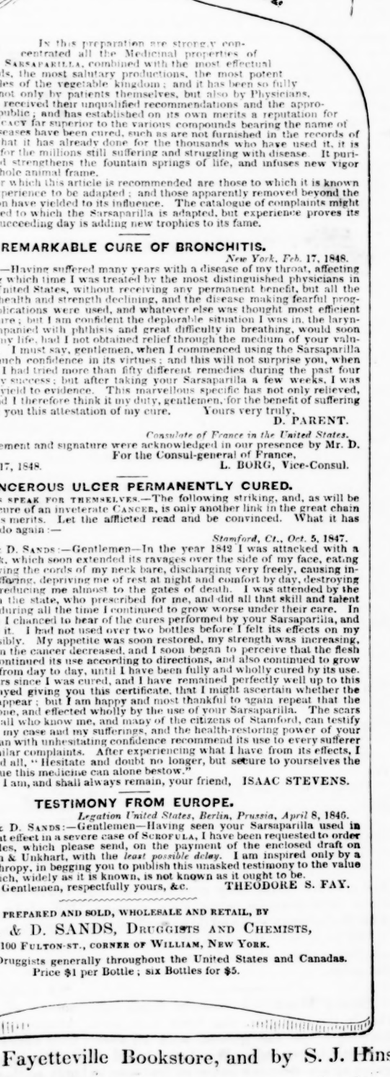
Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
for Purifying the Blood
AND FOR THE
SCROFULA
RHEUMATISM
STUBBORN ULCERS
DYSPEPSIA
SALT RHEUM
FEVER SORES
CURE OF
LIVER COMPLAINT
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
LOSS OF APPETITE
DEBILITY &c &c



In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual roots, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this medicine is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress, counter applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France.
New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C. 60-cow3m

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kubner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1849.

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1849.

Jesse Summerlin, Adm'r of Smithy Goodson, *vs.* Elisha Pipkin, Adam Williams and wife Ava, and Sally Holmes.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sally Holmes, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Sally to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for said county of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July 1849, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, and 73d year of American Independence, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clk.
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Furman & Davis, *vs.* Killby Bass.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's Real Estate and sundry articles of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Killby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following lines are taken from a Poem entitled "Charles Edward at Versailles," written by Professor Ayton. In the ballad, the Prince is made to recount the stirring scenes of the rebellion of 1745, until, maddened by the recollection of all he had endured, especially by the conduct of his "false maid of France," who refused to wed him because he had failed to win a crown, he concludes with a lament seldom equalled for energetic emotion and pathos, and in which Flora McDonald, once his deliverer, and once a resident of this town, is justly complimented for her heroic conduct.

Backwards, backwards, let we wander
To the noble northern land.
Let me feel the breezes blowing
Fresh along the mountain side;
Let me see the purple heather,
Let me hear the thundering tide,
Be it hoarse as Corrievreckan,
Spouting when the storm is high—
Give me but one hour of Scotland—
Let me see it ere I die!
Oh my heart is sick and heavy—
Southern gales are not for me;
Though the glens are white in winter,
Plant me there and set me free.
Give me back my trusty comrades—
Give me back my Highland maid.
Nowhere beats the heart so kindly
As beneath the tartan plaid.
Flora! when thou wert beside me
In the wilds of far Kintail—
When the cavern gave us shelter
From the blinding sleet and hail,
When we lurked within the thicket,
And beneath the waning moon,
Saw the sentry's bayonet glimmer,
Heard him chant his listless tune.—
When the howling storm o'ertook us,
Drifting down the island's lee,
And our crazy bark was whirling
Like a nutshell on the sea,
When the nights were dark and dreary,
And amidst the fern we lay,
Faint and foodless, sore with travel,
Waiting for the streaks of day.
When thou wert an angel to me,
Watching my exhausted sleep—
Never didst thou hear me murmur,
Couldst thou see now how I weep!
Bitter tears and sobs of anguish,
Unavailing though they be;
Oh the brave—the brave and noble—
They have died in vain for me.

An Auto-Biography of Daniel Webster.—It is stated that in the preparation of the Life of Buckminster, by Mrs. Lee, which is soon to be published, she has had access to many interesting private papers. Among these is a manuscript auto-biography of Daniel Webster. A paragraph quoted from this shows us a fact which will be both encouraging and consoling to diffident school-boys. Mr. Webster says,—

"My first lessons in Latin were recited to Joseph Stephens Buckminster, at that time an assistant at the academy. I made tolerable progress in all the branches I attended to under his instruction, but there was one thing I could not do—I could not make a declamation. I could not speak before the school. The kind and excellent Buckminster especially sought to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation, like the other boys, but I could not do it. Many a piece did I commit to memory and rehearse in my own room, over and over again; but when the day came, when the school was collected, when my name was called, and I saw all eyes turned upon my seat, I could not raise myself from it. Sometimes the masters frowned, sometimes they smiled. Mr. Buckminster always pressed and entreated with the most winning kindness, that I would only venture *once;* but I could not command sufficient resolution, and when the occasion was over I went home and wept bitter tears of mortification.

The Oldest Man in America.—George Buckhart, living in Harlan county, Ky., is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and perhaps is the oldest man now known to be living. He is one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c. The exploring agent of the American Bible Society, in his travels in Kentucky, recently found him, and also saw several respectable gentlemen who had spent one or more nights with him in this singular home. He professes to hold the Lutheran faith, being of a German family, and received the Bible with peculiar manifestations of gratitude. What a life for one man to spend! What a long train of events has marked this century, through which he has drawn the thread of existence!

Bible Society Record, for May.

Suicide and Cowardice.—We publish to-day the suicide of a man called Charles Gillard, at Springfield, Mass., under circumstances that suggest a remark or two. The man was sane, as is proved by a letter which he left behind him, disposing of his property. From the Springfield Republican we learn that he supposed himself circumvented in some business transaction, and could not brook the mortification. Suicide proper—we mean when committed by a sane person—has always been regarded by men of *manly* sentiment as an evidence of cowardice or moral weakness. It is so undoubtedly. Only the coward runs away from trouble; the man of courage endures or overcomes his difficulties. Gillard's suicide, however, has a double lesson, and teaches especially how infidelity unfits a man for fulfilling his mission on earth. In the letter he left is the following confession:—"I go down to the grave, and I expect that is to be the last of me. I don't believe that I live in any other world after I leave this."

N. Y. Commercial.

ON MISS ANNA BREAD.

While Belles their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with *Anna Bread,*
And won't have any *but-her.*

From Chambers' Edinburgh Review.

THE SEVEN-SHILLING PIECE.
AN ANECDOTE.

It was during the panic of 1826 that a gentleman, whom we shall call Mr. Thompson, was seated with something of a melancholy look in his dreary backroom, watching his clerks paying away thousands of pounds hourly. Thompson was a banker of excellent credit; there existed, perhaps, in the city of London, no safer concern than that of Messrs. Thompson & Co.; but at a moment, such as I speak of, no rational reflection was admitted, no former stability was looked to; a general distrust was felt, and every one rushed to his banker's to withdraw his hoard, fearful that the next instant would be too late, forgetting entirely that this step was that of all others most likely to ensure the ruin he sought to avoid.

But to return. The wealthy citizen sat gloomily watching the outpouring of his gold, and with a grim smile listening to the clamorous demands on his cashier; for although he felt perfectly easy and secure as to the ultimate strength of his resources, yet he saw constituent after constituent rush in, and those whom he fondly imagined to be his dearest friends eagerly assisting in the run upon his box.

Presently the door opened, and a stranger was ushered in, who, after gazing for a moment at the bewildered banker, coolly drew a chair, and abruptly addressed him. "You will pardon me, sir, for asking a strange question, but I am a plain man, and like to come straight to the point."

"Well, sir?" impatiently interrupted the other.

"I have heard that you have a run on your bank, sir."

"Well?"

"Is it true?"

"Really, sir, I must decline replying to your very extraordinary query. If, however, you have any money in the bank, you had better at once draw it out, and so satisfy yourself: our cashier will instantly pay you;" and the banker rose, as a hint for the stranger to withdraw.

"Far from it, sir: I have not one sixpence in your hands."

"Then may I ask what is your business here?"

"I wish to know if a small sum would aid you at this moment?"

"Why do you ask the question?"

"Because, if it would, I should gladly pay in a small deposite."

The money dealer started.

"You seem surprised: you don't know my person or my motive. I'll at once explain. Do you recollect some twenty years ago when you resided in Essex?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, then, sir, perhaps you have not forgotten the turnpike gate through which you passed daily? My father kept that gate, and was often honored by a few minute's chat with you. One Christmas morning my father was sick, and I attended the toll-bar. On that day you passed through, and I opened the gate for you. Do you recollect it, sir?"

"Not I, my friend."

"No, sir; few such men remember their kind deeds, but those who are benefitted by them seldom forget them. I am perhaps prolix: listen, however, only a few moments, and I am done."

The banker began to feel interested, and at once assented.

"Well, sir, as I said before, I threw open the gate for you, and as I considered myself in duty bound, I wished you a happy Christmas. "Thank you, my lad," replied you—"thank you; and the same to you, here is a trifle to make it so;" and you threw me a seven-shilling piece. It was the first money I ever possessed; and never shall I forget my joy on receiving it, nor your kind smile in bestowing it. I long treasured it, and as I grew up, added a little to it, till I was able to rent a toll myself. You left that part of the country, and I lost sight of you. Yearly, however, I have been getting on; your present brought good fortune with it; I am now comparatively rich, and to you I consider I owe all. So this morning, hearing accidentally that there was a run on your bank, I collected all my capital, and brought it to lodge with you, in case it can be of any use: here it is, sir—here it is;" and he handed a bundle of bank notes to the agitated Thompson. "In a few days I'll call again;" and snatching up his hat, the stranger, throwing down his card, walked out of the room.

Thompson undid the roll: it contained £30,000! The stern-hearted banker—for all bankers must be stern—burst into tears. The firm did not require this prop; but the motive was so noble, that even a millionaire sobbed—he could not help it. The firm is still one of the first in London.

The £30,000 of the turnpike boy is now grown into some £200,000. Fortune has well disposed of her gifts.

More Births Extraordinary.—The South Boston Gazette is indebted to a friend for the following particulars: A month or two since the lady of Mr. Edward Lowell, of Gardiner, Maine, presented her husband with two girls and a boy at a birth. In honor of the three towns adjacent, the girls were called Hallowell and Augusta, and the boy Gardiner. The town of Gardiner, on hearing the particulars, presented the mother with a beautiful cradle, capable of holding all three. The town of Hallowell then presented a mammoth *baby jumper,* big enough for the two. The citizens of Augusta have *not yet* made their present.

Thomas Starkie, an eminent English Lawyer, died on the 15th April last. This gentleman was called to the bar in 1810, and his industry and learning led him into an extensive and lucrative practice. Mr. Starkie was the Downing Professor at Cambridge, and afterwards a county judge at Islington. He was well known to our lawyers by his Reports, his works on Slander, on Criminal Pleading, and the Law of Evidence.

The poor have little—beggars none—the rich too much—enough, not one.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALDWELL.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Caldwell County, was held on the 15th of May, (being Tuesday of Court week) for the purpose of considering the works of Internal Improvement authorized by the last Legislature.

The meeting was organized by calling Gen. Samuel F. Patterson to the Chair, and C. C. Jones, Secretary. The Chairman, after stating the objects of the meeting, made a very satisfactory explanation of the Charter of the Western Turnpike, and the nature of the funds provided for its completion, and ably set forth the reasons why the Road should be made North of the Catawba River.

On motion of A. C. Williamson, Esq., the Chairman appointed a committee of five, consisting of Gen. C. W. Clark, Wm. A. Lenoir, A. C. Williamson, Alfred Hartley, and George Conley.

Walter W. Lenoir, being called for, made a very concise and able address, advocating the Turnpike, not so much as a whole or continuous line, but as a chain of valuable links, provided the same be properly located, and showed conclusively, that the route North of the River, in connection with the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike, would become a thorough fare of the greatest importance to our State.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whereas the Western Turnpike is the only State work which is authorized to be made exclusively at the expense of the State; it is therefore *just* and *right*, that the same shall be so located as best to promote the general interest of North Carolina, and the greatest number of her citizens.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, (and we believe of every unbiased mind,) that the route via Statesville, Taylorsville, Lenoir, and Morganton, will be the most useful and valuable in every part,—will serve directly the interests of much the largest and most valuable section of North Carolina, and by connecting at Lenoir, with the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike, will form the best and much the most direct thorough-fare crossing the Blue Ridge to the West, and will be of the greatest importance to the Rail Road interests of North Carolina, and that any route further South, would utterly fail to accomplish these desirable objects.

Resolved, That the distance from Morganton to Statesville, if increased at all, by the route we propose, will be more than counterbalanced by the superior advantages of the route in cost of construction and quality of soil, as most of the Road may be located on gray sandy ridges, equal in many respects to McAdamized road, near the valleys or farming lands, and on grades remarkably favorable for a road.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, should the portion of the road between Salisbury and Morganton, be located South of the Catawba river, through the County of Catawba, much the greater part will necessarily cross the country, and the channels of trade, so nearly at right angles, as to be almost entirely useless for transportation, as the trade to Salisbury from the West and the counties North of the river, will in any event take the route we have indicated, while the counties South of the river, being nearer to the Rail Road at Charlotte, will trade there. Therefore, it is plain the further North the road can be located, the greater will be the transportation—the greater the benefits to the State, and the largest number of her citizens.

Resolved, That the route we have proposed is preferable on account of the immense amount of water power North of the Catawba river, especially in the Counties of Caldwell, Alexander and Wilkes, which we think can scarcely be surpassed by any section of the State, and with these and other advantages combined, we believe that this route cannot fail under any circumstances to become, ere long, one of especial favor and regard on the part of the State. Should the present road be made through the county of Catawba, we fear it will share the fate of the old State road through the same section—part of which was discontinued at the last session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Commissioners and Engineers, appointed to locate said road, are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to make an examination of the route we have recommended.

Resolved, That the Internal Improvement Convention to be held at Salisbury on the 14th of June next, meets our full approbation, and that a delegation of ten persons be appointed by the chairman of this meeting from this county, to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Watchman, Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, and Highland Messenger.

The resolutions were then passed unanimously, and the following persons appointed by the chair to attend the Convention at Salisbury, to-wit: Gen. C. W. Clark, Col. W. A. Lenoir, A. C. Williamson, E. W. Jones, E. P. Miller, L. G. Jones, Jas. C. Harper, R. R. Bogle, J. C. Newland, and Wilie Gaither.

On motion, this meeting adjourned *sine die*.

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, Ch'n.
C. C. JONES, Secretary.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

RAILROAD MEETING AT THE CORNERS OF RANDOLPH, GUILFORD, AND DAVIDSON.

According to previous appointment, a large meeting of the citizens of Randolph, Guilford, and Davidson was held on Saturday, the 19th of May, at the Randolph and Davidson county line, one mile west of Gen. Alexander Gray's, on the Raleigh road.

Nathan Hunt, Esq., of Guilford, was appointed Chairman, and Charles Mock Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, and the following resolutions were offered by J. P. H. Russ for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting does heartily approve the action of the last Legislature on the subject of internal improvement.

That the plans projected by said action are practicable.

That their completion (especially the Central Railroad,) will promote individual and State interests to a degree unknown to our past history.

That the patriotism, talent and wealth of the State should be enlisted and brought to bear in the completion of these important improvements.

That should the present favorable crisis be permitted to pass unimproved, the complaint hereafter, that encouragement at home has not been given to talent and to the causes that tend to the development of individual and State wealth and power, will be unfounded; and failure here will be the fault of all who are able to appreciate the importance of success.

Resolved, That we approve the Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 14th of June next, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to attend said convention.

Pertinent and patriotic addresses were then made to the meeting by Messrs. Caldwell, Rounsaville, Leach, and Thomas, and the resolutions were passed nem. con.

John W. Thomas, Esq., then presented the following proposition, viz:

Resolved, That we whose names are hereunto annexed, do promise and agree to make or cause to be made the several sections of the great Central Railroad, which are attached to our respective names; *provided*, said road shall be located in the vicinity of Hunt's Store, Guilford county, Fair Grove, Davidson, and through the town of Lexington. *Provided, further*, that we be permitted to draw two-thirds of the value of said work from the State, and certificates of stock for one-third; the value of said work to be estimated by the Chief Engineer of said Road in proportion to other parts of the Road.

And the following gentlemen, who are responsible citizens of the counties represented in the meeting, came forward and pledged themselves as follows:

J. W. Thomas	1 mile	J. P. Russ	½ mile.
Charles Mock	1 "	Martin W. Leach	½ "
Silas Lambeth	½ "	John Carter	½ "
Thomas Jones	1 "	Isaac Carter	½ "
Charles Hoover	½ "	Felix Clodfelter	1 "
Lewis L. Thomas	1 "	Enos Tomlinson	¼ "
David Loftin	1 "	Valentine Hoover	½ "
David Moffit	1 "	Nathan Hunt	½ "
Ahi Robbins	1 "	Dempsy Brown	½ "
Shadr'k Lambeth	1 "	Allen Tomlinson	½ "
Jeremiah Pickett	1 "	F. W. Stimpson	½ "
	15		

Jesse Harper $2,000 in cash. Thomas Rice will take on the same terms the contract for building a bridge over Deep river or Abbott's creek.

The Chairman then announced the following gentlemen as delegates to the Salisbury Convention, namely—John Carter, Mordecai Mendenhall, Jesse Shelly, Dr. S. G. Coffin, J. Hedgecock, G. C. Mendenhall, A. C. Lindsay, Clarkson Tomlinson, Jesse Wheeler, Allison Gray, of Guilford. Jesse Harper, John Dorsett, J. P. H. Russ, N. D. Baine, Hezekiah Dorsett, Thos. Finch, Martin W. Leach, Ahi Robbins, Addison J. Hale, Dempsy Brown, Dewitt C. Johnson, and Rev. E. Craven, of Randolph. John W. Thomas, Charles Mock, Valentine Hoover, Peter Riley, Nathan Kendal, Silas Lambeth, Green H. Lee, David Loftin, Lewis L. Thomas, and Dr. F. W. Stimpson, of Davidson.

On motion, Resolved, That the name of the chairman be added to the above list of delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Greensboro' Patriot and North Carolina Herald, and that all other papers in the State favorable to the cause are requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

NATHAN HUNT, Ch'n.
CHARLES MOCK, Sec'y.

A Proposition—the Central Road.—We learn from the last "Standard," that Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston County, proposes to become one of a hundred efficient and responsible persons, to take the entire Stock, one million of dollars, in the North Carolina Railroad. This plan is suggested upon consultation with other gentlemen, as the most feasible, and almost the only means of ensuring the success of that great project.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—We learn that Thomas Miller, Esq., has sent in to the commissioners his resignation of the Presidency of this Road, to take effect from the first of July next. It is likely there will be several applicants for the appointment.—*Raleigh Times.*

RAIL ROAD TRAVEL.

The annexed table exhibits the number of persons who have travelled North and South, over the entire line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, for the six months ending with March last. Also, the number of local, or way travellers, for the same period:

Months.	North	South	Way
1848.			
October,	227	592	2258
November,	210	544	2035
December,	288	431	2800
1849.			
January,	424	379	2343
February,	688	452	1898
March,	591	851	2108
	2428	3549	13,592

Wilmington Commercial.

OUR SUPERIOR COURT

Continued in session until late Saturday afternoon.

On Friday the suit State vs. Albert Helms, from Union, for slander, was tried and disposed of. This case was one of an aggravated character. The defendant had paid his addresses to a young lady, and because she rejected his suit he posted up a handbill making the most malicious charges against her virtue. After making these charges he offered to give the lie to the whole by marrying her. Much to her credit she refused to trust her person to her slanderer. This mode of securing a wife seems to be popular in the neighborhood, as one or two others, we are informed, have succeeded in the same way.—Suit was commenced and he was condemned and sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment and costs. The costs of the State suit and the compromise of a civil suit, cost the defendant $530—this is paying rather dear for a few moment's gratification, but is not severe enough for the baseness of the act.

On Saturday morning the suit, State vs. Jno. Beasley and Solomon Purser, from Union, was tried. The defendants were charged with stealing hogs. After a patient investigation of the case and an examination of a large amount of testimony they were convicted. Beasley is about 70 years of age and in good circumstances—he was sentenced to receive 25 lashes and to stand imprisoned until the costs were paid. Purser was sentenced to receive 39 lashes. The costs of this suit amount to $620.

On Saturday morning, Newton, the slave who had been found guilty on Thursday, received his sentence. An effort was made to get a new trial, but the motion was overruled by the Judge, and he is to be hung on Friday the 22d day of June next.—*Charlotte Journal.*

Gen. Taylor and Jefferson Davis.—Queer things happen in this world. A few years ago, a young man on the banks of the Southern Mississippi, eloped with the daughter of an old planter, as the father would not consent to the marriage. Time rolled on; the daughter died, and the father and the widowed husband met on the bloody but victorious field of Buena Vista. On that terrible day, amid scenes of carnage and valor, the gallant young hero sustained well and nobly the gallantry of his countrymen, and the old hero extending to him his hand for the first time since the marriage of his daughter, said—"Sir, my daughter was a better judge of character than I am. Here is my hand."

Two years have passed away. A President is to be inaugurated. The son-in-law, now a member of the U. S. Senate, is appointed chairman of a committee to wait upon the President and inform him of his election. Then again the father and son-in-law meet. That was a proud day for Jefferson Davis. It was his hour of victory. We would rather have been Davis than Taylor. The sweet whisperings of the spirit voice of the 'departed one' must have been with him there.

Mississippian.

DISUNION—FREE-SOILISM, &c.

We alluded the other day to the fact, that the Abolitionists of the North, and the Disunionists of South Carolina, agreeing in nothing else, found themselves side by side on the grand platform of Disunion. The following extract from the Columbia Telegraph, placed in parallel columns with the resolutions of Mr. Edmund Quincy, at the late annual meeting of the Abolitionists in New York, will fully bear us out in this assertion.

From the Telegraph.

"A continuance in the Union as it is, will ruin us politically and pecuniarily, and corrupt us morally. We cannot remain so intimately connected with any people, without partaking of their vices; or, in other words, 'we cannot touch filth without being defiled.' In the event of secession, the south, profiting by the experience of the past, with a common interest binding them together with bonds of steel, with free trade with all the world, and her peculiar institutions undisturbed, may unite in a Southern confederacy without convulsion, and pursue her manifest destiny, her onward march to greatness and glory, the admiration if not the envy of the world."

Mr. Quincy's Resolutions.

Resolved, That that which is giving strength, extension and perpetuity to slavery,—to wit, THE UNION—on being overthrown by a peaceful withdrawal from it by the non-slaveholding States, for conscience sake and for self-preservation must necessarily weaken, limit, and speedily extirpate slavery from the American soil. Therefore,

Resolved, That the motto of every Christian and of every Patriot should be—"No union with slaveholders, either religiously or politically."

Resolved, That this is not a question of expediency, on which action may be innocently deferred "till a more convenient season," but one of absolute morality—of obedience to God and fidelity to mankind—to be met and carried out to the letter without delay.

The reader will see at a glance, that both these fanatics propose to carry their points in one way, and one only. The one would secure the institution of slavery by it, and the other destroy it. Both of these objects cannot be attained, of course, by the same means; but of the two it appears to us that Mr. Quincy has much the clearest view of the subject, for it is very certain that nothing so much as disunion, would secure the destruction of Southern institutions.

Many speeches were made in the Abolition Convention, upon the resolution of Mr. Q., some of which would have done honor to the most subtle transcendentalist of the Calhoun school. Wendell Phillips spoke the following, among many remarkable things:

"WE CONFESS THAT WE INTEND TO TRAMPLE UNDER FOOT THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS COUNTRY; WE CALL UPON YOU TO DO LIKEWISE. Shall I tell you why? You can never make a revolution in this matter until you make the common sense and the consciences of the people superior to their statute book; until you arraign against the despotism of the majority the conscientious convictions of the mass of the minority, whatever it be. Our society rests like a pyramid on its broadest basis. * * * There is a law on the statute book that bids you return the fugitive slave to his master. Every man feels it to be wrong, and shrinks from carrying it into execution. Still that devil of the American character—if there is no other—compromise—that devil to which has been sacrificed the morality, the logic, the literature and the intellect of the American people, obstructs our way." * * * Daniel Webster says you are a law abiding people—that the glory of New England is that it is a law abiding community. Shame on it, if this be true; if even the religon of New England sinks as low as its statute book. But I say *we are not a law abiding community! God be thanked for it!* Proclaim the fact in the face of the statute book, that however illegal it is, there are houses in which fugitive slaves can be sheltered, though the arm of the President himself should be put forth to require obedience." (*Applause.*)

In another portion of the same speech, Mr. Phillips announces a union between the Democrats and the Abolitionists.—Hear him:

"That is the error of American politics. We have forced the Democratic party out of the field, the original ally of the slave power. We have sent the Whigs into an alliance with Southern slaveholders; it is a natural alliance. It is the Lords of the Lash and the Lords of the Loom associated. (Applause and hisses.) It is the capital of the country and the conservatism of the country against the ideas of the country; for the Democratic party has always represented, though very imperfectly, the idea of American liberty and American progress. We have drawn the lines, the struggle is commenced, and we shall probably live to see its issue. But no matter whether we do or not, this much we know, that when a man puts himself against principle, it is a struggle like that of the angel with Jacob; it may last an age or a night, but the man is sure to be vanquished.

"The South is a minus quantity; it is an incubus; nay, it is more—it is a disease.

"Somebody, in reckoning the strength of the Spanish monarchy, put down the Lowlands and Netherlands as a minus quantity to be subtracted; it diminished rather than increased the strength of the empire. So it may be said of the South. We have in this country to overlap, to shield her, to sustain her character in order to recover herself; and the capital of the nation is expended in scrubbing up the escutcheon of South Carolina to make it decent. [Loud applause."]

We congratulate the disunionists of South Carolina upon the company into which they have fallen.

That the union between the Abolitionists and Democrats, to which Mr. Phillips alludes, is no fable, may be proved by what was so lately attempted in N. York, and what succeeded so completely in Connecticut. If any farther proof were wanting, it would be found in the proceedings of the Free Soilers of Wisconsin, at their last legislative session. Our readers are already aware that Mr. Walker was instructed out of his seat, because he was not a thorough Free Soiler. What farther was done, we shall hear from the lips of one of their own oracles:

From "The Daily Wisconsin" of April 9.

THE UNITED DEMOCRACY OF WISCONSIN.

We learn that, previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, the Democrats and Free Soilers perfected a union on the basis of sound principles, and that, in consequence thereof but one State Convention is to be called next fall for the nomination of Governor, &c., to be represented by two Delegates from each Assembly District in the State.

It has long been perceived that the differences were a mere matter of organization. That tenacity has fortunately yielded, and now the Democrats who supported Cass and Van Buren will work together, and thus secure in Wisconsin a Democratic majority alike impregnable to the efforts and seductions of the Taylor Administration. The united majority of Cass and Van Buren over Taylor was 11,000. We can scarcely expect so large a majority hereafter, as many Whigs who acted with the Free Soil party will join the Taylor party; but we can give the largest Democratic majority of any State in the Union.

It is pertinently suggested that the example of the Democratic majority of our glorious State will be found worthy of emulation in other States. We have a natural pride in saying that Wisconsin is the pioneer State, where this union has been first consummated.

This unprincipled transaction is never alluded to by the South Carolina and Virginia papers, but they still continue to call their dear friends, the Northern Democrats, the Natural Allies of the South.

The following is the platform of the Wisconsin Democracy:

Resolved, That while we will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, we declare, since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met, our uncompromising hostility to the extension of Slavery, into any territory of the United States which is now free.

Resolved, That in organizing governments for New Mexico and California, the introduction and existence of slavery in those territories should be positively prohibited by act of Congress.

Resolved, That there should be no more slave states admitted into the Federal government.

Resolved, That all national laws recognizing or sustaining slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or any other place under control of the Federal Government, ought to be immediately repealed.

Thus the reader will see, that Democracy, like the chamelion, takes the color of any thing it may adhere to for the time. In Virginia and South Carolina, it means opposition to the Wilmot Proviso, to the verge of disunion; in Wisconsin, New York, and Connecticut, it means Free Soilism to the very extreme of abolitionism.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

The proceedings of the disunionists in South Carolina and in some other parts of the South, where the sect has become conspicuous, are attracting attention at the capital. Many observing and impartial men here believe that the ambitious spirits who last Winter controlled the Southern caucus possess an overshadowing influence in their respective states, and that the sentiment of disunion is dangerously prevalent and active. Private letters from South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, represent that politicians of this class make no concealment at all of their purpose to set up a Southern confederacy. It is hard to believe, yet it is an undoubted fact, that Southern statesmen do not consider negro slavery an element of national weakness, and that in their calculations of a distinct nationality this idea is never taken into account. After a pretty attentive observation of the course of events at the South for ten years, I think the evidence is almost irresistible that Mr. Calhoun and a number of his most conspicuous coadjutors in his own State, Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Union, and the politicians of the modern Virginia school, and a few lately risen into notice in Mississippi and Alabama, are laboring with all their energies for a disruption of the Union, and the formation of a confederacy of slave States.

It is well understood here that Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, considers himself the successor of Mr. Calhoun, whose advanced age and infirm health indicate that the termination of his political labors is approaching. He has great abilities and a lofty ambition, and has taken and advised the most extreme course in this slavery agitation.

Slavery and the Church.—The Old School Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Pittsburgh, having before it two anti-slavery memorials from the Presbyteries of Chillicothe and Coshocton, has passed a series of resolutions reiterating the former declarations of that church against slavery, but declaring it inexpedient to propose any measure in the work of emancipation, inasmuch as that question is now in agitation in one or more of the slave States. These resolutions also declare that the General Assembly is always ready to exercise its discipline upon those who violate the duties they owe to their "servants," and urge upon the Presbyteries to persevere in the religious education of the slaves. They were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

VERY DEMOCRATIC.

That very Republican gentleman, the editor of the Washington Union, advises the democratic majority in the Senate to checkmate the Administration, "by refusing to confirm any appointments made by the President, however worthy or meritorious the appointees!" The plain English of this is, that unless the President resign his constitutional functions into the hands of the democratic majority in the Senate, the wheels of the Government are to be entirely stopped. What a patriot the opposition editor must be! What views he has of patriotism, to make it consist altogether in the *spoils*, which seem to be so much more important than the business of the government!

The editor lets out a little secret, which we are surprised to see so incautiously betrayed. "Unless" [says he,] "the majority in the Senate vindicate in this, or some other efficacious way, the injustice done to their political friends, THEY CANNOT EXPECT TO KEEP UP THE ORGANIZATION AND EFFICIENCY OF THE DEMOCATIC PARTY!" &c. &c. Mr. Calhoun told the truth, after all, did he! The "party" is in truth kept together "by the cohesive power of public plunder!" Is that what the editor means to say?

But what becomes of "the blood of the martyrs" which the Union has so often told us was to be "the seed of the Church?" What becomes of that terrible re-action that was to arise from the sympathy of the people with the slaughtered Locofocos? Was it all humbug after all? Was it only meant to frighten Gen. Taylor, and prevent the removal of Locofocos? And does the editor at last acknowledge, that so far from being of service to the Locofoco cause, these removals are cutting it up root and branch?

We should like to see the locofoco majority in the Senate dare to avow and act upon the principle for which the editor contends, and support its acts by the reasoning which he suggests. We should like to see it proclaimed to this American people, that, not from any objection to the nominees, but entirely for the purpose of keeping their party together by the cement of the spoils, they had resolved to forget duty, to forget their solemn oath, and sacrificing patriotism to party, esteeming it of more consequence that their friends should take the plunder, than that the country should be well served, and its business go on—had determined to put an entire stop to the operations of government, unless the functions of the President were surrendered into their hands! We say we should like to see them do it. If it did not raise a storm about their heads, that they would remember to the latest hour of their lives, we know nothing of the American people.—*R. Whig.*

Appointments to Office.—The New York Express, in the course of certain comments upon the letter of Mr. Walker to Mr. Childress, published by us the other day, states that a list was handed to its Washington correspondent, by an officer in one of the Departments, which was made out last September by a Locofoco committee, when they felt certain that Cass and Butler would be elected, containing the names and the political tenets of all the government employees in the city of New York. There were SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO LOCOFOCOS, and ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE WHIGS. The Express asks, if Cass and Butler had succeeded, where now would have been these 163?

If the Democratic Administration which preceded Gen. Taylor, never acted upon the principle of proscription, how does it happen that in this case, the Locofoco office holders are nearly five times as numerous as the Whig? Surely they do not love the "*spoils*" better than the Whigs, and surely if they do, the Locos will not say so.—*Richmond Whig.*

Correspondence of the Phila. North American.

LONDON, 11th May, 1849.

The political horizon of Europe has, during the present week, assumed a more serious aspect. The mysterious movement of no less than two hundred thousand Russian troops into Hungary, the offer of the Czar to assist Austria, the advance of Austrian, French, and Neapolitan armies in Italy to overthrow the Republic and restore the Pope, the complicated difficulties in the several German States, are a series of facts which have caused deep anxiety in England.

Mr. Charles Whitney, from the United States, has delivered several lectures at Willis's Rooms, on Oratory in the New World, and has given the peculiarities and eccentricities of America's principal orators. His lectures have been attended by many distinguished members of Parliament, and the nobility and gentry. Mr. Whitney sent a card of invitation for the Duke of Wellington to attend his lectures. The Duke immediately sent the following reply:

"Field Marshal, Duke of Wellington, presents his compliments to Mr. Charles Whitney, and deeply regrets his inability to be present at his impersonation of the Orators and Sachems of the New World.

"The Duke is an old man, and is obliged to deny himself the amusements of the town. He will be happy to create an interest with her majesty, that Mr Whitney's peculiar entertainment may receive the royal approbation.

"Will Mr. Whitney call and see the Duke?"

I understand that Mr. Whitney did 'call,' and that the Duke received him in a very cordial manner, and that Mr. Whitney, at the Duke's request, gave specimens of the oratorical style of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, McDuffie and Red Jacket. The Duke was highly gratified. The probability is that Mr. Whitney will receive a "command" from the Queen to deliver a lecture before her and the Court at Buckingham Palace.

The Whittington Club have engaged Mr. Whitney to deliver his course of lectures before their institution.

The Louisville Journal, speaking of cholera, cautions its readers against the use of *fresh fish*, which, it says, are more poisonous than arsenic where the cholera prevails.

Legislation extraordinary.—There seems to be still considerable exacerbation of feeling among the members of the Canadian Parliament. The Montreal Herald of Saturday, in its report of Assembly proceedings on the previous day, has the following brief account of a somewhat effective interlude, which it makes conspicuous by head-lines, as we give it:—

GO TO H—!

Here some confusion took place, which ended by Mr. Malloch rising and telling the Speaker with some heat that the honorable member for Montmorenci had just informed him that he might go to H—

He further reported that he had told the honorable member in reply that he would slap him over the snout.

TAKE YOUR SEATS, GENTLEMEN

The Speaker had heard neither expression. Both were improper; but he thought it arose from gentlemen sitting too close together; they had better take their places.

Gems of "Poor Richard."—The *New York Evening Post* has seen a copy of Dr. Franklin's Almanac of unbroken files for twenty-five years, from which it makes the following selections:

If pride leads the van, beggary brings up the rear.

Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee.

God heals and the doctor takes the fees.

Mary's mouth costs her nothing, for she never opens it but at other's expense.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

Tart words make no friends; a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

A mob's a monster; heads enough, but no brains.

Nothing humbler than ambition when it is about to climb.

When prosperity was well mounted, she let go the bridle and soon came tumbling out of the saddle.

A change of fortune hurts a wise man no more than a change in the moon.

A false friend and a shadow attend only while the sun shines.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading or do something worth writing.

Nothing dies sooner than a tear.

Kings and bears often worry their keepers.

He's a fool that makes his doctor his heir.

Love well, whip well.

Hunger never saw bad bread.

Great talkers, little doers.

Mankind are very odd creatures. One half censure what they practice, and the other half practice what they censure. The rest always say and do as they ought.

Old boys have their playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.

Strong Wind.—A western paper says that in the late gale, the birds were seen hopping about the ground with all their feathers blown off. We have heard of gales at sea where it required four men to hold the captain's whiskers on.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SEVERN.

The British Steamer Severn arrived in Mobile Bay on Monday from Vera Cruz.

Among the passengers by the Severn, is Mr. Parrott, the American Consul at Mazatlan. He is on his way to Washington. He found the road from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan lined with travellers to California. A perpetual stream of emigrants and adventurers, travelling by every conceivable mode of conveyance, in wagons, carts, &c., on horses, mules and a foot—some without hats or shoes—is pouring across the country, intent on reaching the gold regions of the West.—The opportunities for conveyance in vessels from Mazatlan to San Francisco are abundant. Mr. Parrott has recently been to the latter place, and is of opinion, that unless some active measures are adopted by our Government, the inhabitants will organize a Government for themselves.—They complain greatly of the neglect of Congress at the last session to give them a territorial government.

Intelligence from San Francisco, which is down to the 9th of April, confirms the previous accounts of the abundance of the precious metals. The consequence was general gambling, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of intoxicating liquors, general inebriety. Provisions at the placers were still exorbitantly high-priced.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE CHOLERA.

The following are the sanitary regulations of London, based upon one of the most minute investigations that ever was made into the circumstances attendant on an epidemic disease. The London Lancet says:—"These simple measures are worth all the nostrums of specifics which have ever been vaunted for the cure of cholera."

Let every impurity, animal or vegetable, be removed to a distance from the habitations, such as slaughter houses, pig sties, cesspools, necessaries, and all other domestic nuisances.

We do not believe that animal putrefactions are ever connected with epidemic diseases, but there can be no objection to their removal from habitations.

Let all uncovered drains be carefully and frequently cleansed.

Let the grounds in and around the habitations be drained, so as effectually to carry off moisture of every kind.

Let all partitions be removed from within and without habitations, which unnecessarily impede ventilation.

Let every room be thrown open for the admission of air; and this should be done about noon, when the atmosphere is most likely to be dry.

Let dry scrubbing be used in domestic cleansing, in place of water cleansing.

Let excessive fatigue and exposure to damp and cold, especially during the night, be avoided.

Let the use of cold drinks and acid liquors, especially under fatigue, be avoided; or when the body is heated.

Let a poor diet, and the use of impure water in cooking or for drink, be avoided.

Let the wearing of wet and insufficient clothing be avoided.

Let a flannel or woollen belt be worn around the belly.

N. B. This has been found very serviceable in checking the tendency to bowel complaint, so common during the prevalence of cholera. The disease has, in this country, been always found to commence with a looseness in the bowels, and in this stage is very tractable; it should, however, be noticed, that the looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that cholera must be attended with cramps. In the early stage here referred to, there is often no griping or cramp, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested.

Let personal cleanliness be carefully observed.

Let every cause tending to depress the moral and physical energies be carefully avoided.

Let crowding of persons within houses and apartments be avoided.

Let sleeping in low or damp rooms be avoided.

Let fires be kept up during the night in sleeping or adjoining apartments, the night being the period of most danger from attack, especially under exposure to cold or damp.

Let all bedding and clothing be daily exposed during winter and spring to the fire, and in summer to the heat of the sun.

The utility of a free use of Lime is illustrated in the following statement:

"In the summer of 1832, when the cholera spread all over Middle Tennessee, its course, from Nashville, (where it first made its appearance) was South. The authorities of Columbia, a town forty-two miles south of Nashville, and containing about two thousand inhabitants, caused fresh lime to be placed at the door of every house, and the citizens were requested to spread it freely on their premises, in the gutter, and in all open lots where there was any stagnant water. It reached Franklin, nineteen miles south of Nashville, then Pulaski, thirty miles south of Columbia, where it was terrific, thence to Shelbyville, east of Columbia forty five miles, where it was worse than at any place in Tennessee; two miles north of Columbia, in the country, it was very bad—nearly half the negroes and whites died on the same plantations. In fact it was all over the surrounding country. Not a case originated in town. The system of liming continued throughout the summer and fall and it was found that the usual fall fevers were very light, so much so that the custom of liming has been strictly adhered to annually ever since, and from a sickly town it is now one of the healthiest in Tennessee."

From the Indiana State Journal.

CURE OF CANCER.

Perhaps I can confer a favor on some of your subscribers, by giving a very simple and effectual cure for Cancers. The extract of wood sorrel, used as a plaster through the day, and slippery elm bark at night, will cure any cancer that has ulcerated, or that has not live skin over it; in that case the skin should be broken in some way. To burn a piece of punk on the place, is a good method, then apply the salve, as before directed. The extract is obtained, simply by pounding the common sorrel in a mortar, or other vessel, and pressing out the juice, then put it in a pewter dish or basin, and place it in the sun, until it dries to the consistence of tar, when it is fit for use.

Fearful Mortality.—The most fearful instance of mortality caused by the cholera, that has ever come to our knowledge, says the Natchez Courier, occurred on the plantation of Mr. James Miller, Waterproof, La., during the past few days. We have been credibly informed that *thirty-nine* out of *forty* negroes on the plantation have died! The disease entirely baffled medical skill—medicine would not act at all—a hearty negro would be taken slightly ill, vomiting would shortly ensue, without any purging, and in two or three hours the poor negro would be cold and dead. There is something certainly very singular about the terrific mortality on this plantation, which we hope may be elucidated by those skilled in the disease.

N. O. Bee.

A neighboring Locofoco print, in the course of some billingsgate against the Administration, says: "We are Democrats from necessity."

We do not doubt it. Necessity is the only apology for a great deal of disreputable work which we see daily performed.

THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

We do not know why, in imitation of others of the craft, who seem to regard their "goings out and comings in," as of immense importance to the public, *we* should not express the very great gratification we experienced during a recent flying visit to Fayetteville, in this State. Such little jaunts tend wonderfully, in these days of political contention, to soothe the perplexities of an Editorial life, clear out the misty cobwebs of the brain, and companionate the disposition. For all such purposes, and for genuine, old-fashioned hospitality, and polite, generous attention, commend us to a sojourn with the denizens of the beautiful Town of Fayetteville. Our heart is teeming with fresh recollections of their kindness.

We were pleased to find Fayetteville a larger and more business Town than we anticipated—though we might have known, from the enterprising character of its citizens, that where *their* energies are directed, there is no such thing as *fail*. As an evidence of this, no place has been more seriously visited, at various times, with severe conflagrations, yet it has always been rebuilt with astonishing alacrity, and in better style than before. It is confidently expected, that with the completion of the Plank Road to the West, and the commencement of the through navigation of the Cape Fear, it will become, as it deserves to be, an inland Town of no inconsiderable degree of importance.

With the remembrance of many courtesies green in our breast, and a full appreciation of its moral and social worth, we pledge—Success to the whole-souled community of our sister-town.

Raleigh Register.

Sale of Swamp Lands.—His Excellency, Gov. Manly, accompanied by the Members of the Literary Board, has recently visited the Eastern section of the State, according to previous advertisement, for the purpose of disposing of the *reclained* Swamp Lands. We learn that about two thousand acres were sold, at different prices—but not as much as could justify a continuance of the sale.—*Raleigh Reg.*

For California.—Doctors William D. Cowan and Sam'l Langdon, and Thos. H. Ashe, Esq., of this town, and Dr. Moore, of this county, left here on Saturday and Sunday last, in the steamer for Charleston, en route to California. They took passage on board the *Falcon*, at Charleston. With all our heart do we wish them a pleasant voyage, and a rich return for their hazardous undertaking.

Wilmington Journal.

Fire.—The large frame building a little North of the Rail Road Depot built for and used as a Lamp Black Factory, took fire on or near the roof (how is not known) on Saturday morning last, and was entirely destroyed, together with all the apparatus used in the manufacturing process, and about 100 barrels of Lamp black.—The loss is estimated at $5000, and falls on five or six of our townsmen, by whom the establishment was owned. The engine companies, assisted by other active individuals, rendered excellent service in saving the distilling fixtures and a quantity of turpentine belonging to Mr. Jeffreys.

Wilmington Chronicle.

From the North American and U. S. Gazette.

Plank Roads.—During a recent visit to Utica, New York, I was much struck by the admirable roads of this description which have within a year or two been constructed in different directions from that city. Made at a small cost, of cheap and easily procured material, they form one of the most delightful thoroughfares imaginable, and the whole community among which they are found are unanimous in their expressions in their favor. Several of these roads that lead into Utica, many miles long, are already in operation. They bid fair to be durable, and pay a high dividend, with a low rate of toll; and if the plank road should require renewal in six or seven years, it is believed that even at their present rates a sufficient surplus for renewing them can be laid by during each such period, without interfering with the regular payment of good dividends.

Exportation of Cotton Goods.—Our paragraph yesterday morning, noticing the shipment of Cotton Goods from the Graniteville Manufactory, has induced one of our merchants, who is agent for several factories, to examine his shipments for the past year, which footed up *two thousand seven hundred and ten bales.* These goods consisted of Yarns, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, &c., all manufactured within this State and Georgia. The shipments were made to various ports in the Union, but this amount of business was done by one house alone.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Gold Dollar.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says that nearly one hundred thousand of the new one dollar pieces have been already coined at the mint. The first one was struck on the 8th inst.

The Gold Coming.—A letter received in New York from Mr. F. C. Whitehead, dated city of Mexico, April 15, says:

There are three men here on their way home from California with three hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold with them, which they have made in one year, and which they showed us. The news they bring is better than ever.

A Difference.—The treaty of Ghent was signed on the 24th of December, 1814, and the battle of New Orleans was fought on the 8th of January, 1815, that is, fifteen days after the peace was concluded. The Boston Chronotype thinks that if European steamers and telegraphs had been in use in that day, some 1700 poor fellows would have had a longer lease of their lives or limbs, and Gen. Jackson would not have been thought of for President.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 26.—Schr. John Potts Brown from New York. 27.—Schrs. Julia from New York, Jonas Smith from do., Jarvis Lyon from Baltimore. 28.—Schr. Lucullus from Boston. 29.—Schrs. Elouise from New York, John Story from Cuba, Ottoman from Boston, Lamartine from Providence, R. I., Ira Brewster from Philadelphia. 30.—Schrs. D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte, Kensington from Charleston; Sloop Gleaner from Lockwood's Folly.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1849.

The Cholera.—Since our last a few cases are reported by the Boards of Health in each of the cities of Brooklyn, Baltimore, Richmond, Nashville and Memphis. In Baltimore, the first case was of a gentleman who ate raw oysters on one morning, and died the next.

The disease increases slowly in New York and Philadelphia.

At Independence, Missouri, the disease was sweeping every thing before it. So many die among the California immigrants, that they do not even stop to bury their dead. Corpses are found, wrapped in their winding sheets, lying along the road, in heaps of five and six together. Lieut. Schenck, of the Navy, died at Independence, after 9 hours illness.

Camphor vs. Cholera.—It is stated in the New York Post, that many persons in that city protected themselves against attacks of cholera in 1832, by keeping about their persons small phials of strong spirits of Camphor, and, when they felt the premonitory symptoms, taking ten drops in a table spoonful of water, and repeating the dose in fifteen minutes, if necessary. The late Dr. Gram stated, that of 450 cholera patients he did not lose one when called at an early stage; and he uniformly administered camphor.

Guarding against the Cholera.—The Commissioners of this town, at a called meeting on Tuesday last, appointed a Board of Health, consisting of four citizens in each Ward, who, in conjunction with the Physicians of the town, have power conferred on them to take all necessary steps to have the town cleansed and purified. We understand that the gentlemen have entered promptly and actively on the performance of their duties, in which we hope they will be seconded by every one, white and black; for the lives of many may be the forfeit of disregard of the well known and universally admitted principle, that filth of any kind is productive of the disease.

The Thirty-third Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, closed its session in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 27th ult.

The following statistics appear from the Report of the Committee on the State of the Church:—

Baptisms—Adults,	144	
Children,	460	
		604
Confirmations,		233
Communicants,		2129
No of Clergy,	34	
Deacons,	6	
Making, with the Bishop,		41
Churches Consecrated,		2
Candidates for Orders,		6
Ordinations—Presbyters 5, Deacon 1,		6

We are requested to state that the Journals are now in course of publication, and will be printed and circulated as soon as possible.

Bishop of Mississippi.—At the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Mississippi, convened on the 17th ult., the Rev. William M. Green, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina, was unanimously elected Bishop of that Diocese.

The Plank Road.—We had occasion, a week or two ago, to notice the aspersions of a writer in the Salisbury Watchman, who signed himself "Rowan," and who preferred sundry charges against the stockholders in the Plank Road Company. Among other things he charged them with "bad faith to the State," and with using the charter for a purpose other than that for which it was granted. In a brief reply which we made, we pronounced these charges *untrue*. This seems to have shocked the delicate sensibilities of "Rowan." And yet it was the only phrase which properly applied to a grossly unfounded charge against almost this entire community. He thinks that, by pronouncing his statements untrue, we made a tacit acknowledgment of their force! A notable conclusion, truly.

In a subsequent article, "Rowan" again insists upon it that the State agreed to take a greater proportion of stock in the Plank Road than in any other work. He is wilfully ignorant, or worse—unless he can prove that three-fifths in our road is a greater proportion than two-thirds in the Central Road; and greater than *the whole* in the Western Turnpike. He refers to the acts of Assembly to show that the State only takes two-fifths in the Central Road and other works. *We* refer to the same acts (Chapter 82, Sections 5 and 36, and Turnpike Road Act,) to show this not to be the fact.

"Rowan" says, "The Observer speaks as if the State had but a trifling interest in this Road."—Not so; as any one who has had an opportunity of reading what we have said must know. We have at all times given the State credit for great liberality to our town, in this as in other projected enterprises, and no one can truly charge us with depreciating that liberality.

He says that we deny him "the right to express an opinion on the question of locating the road." We certainly did no such thing. We only denied the propriety of his lecturing the people of Fayetteville in an insolent tone. We have been glad to have opinions from all quarters, from stockholders and non-stockholders, and we have published many articles of that kind; but impudence, and insolence, and calumny, deserve rebuke, especially when they proceed from one who is not a stockholder.

The worst specimen, however, of Rowan's ignorance or deceit, and that which appears to be the foundation of all his complaints, is his assertion that the stockholders had resolved to locate the route via Watson's Bridge. He carefully avoids all allusion to the alternative route via Carthage, which was as much agreed upon by the stockholders as that via Watson's Bridge. But this Carthage route would not have run so nearly parallel to the Cape Fear enterprize, and therefore "Rowan" could not have made it so available to excite a prejudice against our road. The simplest way to get rid of it was, therefore, to conceal it altogether—that is, if he knew any thing about it; and if he did not, we submit that he would act wisely to understand a subject himself before he attempts to enlighten the public in regard to it.

"Rowan" had charged that our citizens seemed "disposed to enter into competition with the Deep River and Central Road works." We refuted this by stating that our road was the first of the three works projected. "Grant the fact, (says Rowan now,) and what follows? Does he expect the great Central Road to vary from its course as designated and compromised upon, that it may avoid proximity to the Plank Road? As reasonably might the great sun be expected to quit his accustomed orbit, to give way to an insignificant erratic comet crossing about his track."

Now it seems to us, if our scheme be so very "insignificant," Rowan is wasting a vast deal of ink in his assaults upon it. He may rely upon it, at all events, that he will not further his purpose by either misrepresentation, abuse, or depreciation.

We know nothing as to what was said in the Legislature respecting the route, and suspect that Rowan knows as little,—his pretence to the contrary notwithstanding.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

This District.—We learn that the Locofoco Convention at Clinton, on Thursday last, after upwards of fifty ineffectual efforts, nominated Wm. S. Ashe, of Wilmington, as the candidate for Congress. We have no authentic account of the doings of the Convention; but as common report gives some amusing details, we may be pardoned for alluding to them, since they illustrate how little the "Democracy" regard the real democratic principle, that the majority shall govern.

It is said, that the Convention began by resolving that the majority should *not* govern, but that two-thirds should be required to make a nomination. After this, the Convention went to work to vote, and Mr. Ashe received 6 votes, and Judge Strange 8 votes. In this way the Convention continued to vote, amidst much wrangling, as we hear, the *majority* voting for one after another, until they had tried nearly every prominent man in the District,—the minority sticking to their man. Finally, after voting upwards of fifty times, the *majority* was compelled to give up to the *minority*, and Mr. Ashe received two-thirds,—the Delegations from Bladen and Robeson refusing, to the last, to sanction the nomination.

As we have not seen any of the Delegates, there may be some error in the above; and if so, we will take care to correct it upon better information. We believe, however, from reports, that it is a correct statement.

Anson District.—The meeting of the District Convention at Albemarle, to select a Whig candidate, has been postponed from the 2d inst. till the 4th of July, the object being to obtain a more full expression of public sentiment, and to secure a more full representation in the Convention.

A meeting in Wadesborough, on the 26th ult. appointed two Delegates and two Alternates from every Captain's District.

8th District.—At a very large Whig Convention, held at Washington on the 24th ult., Jas. W. Bryan, Esq. of Newbern, was selected as the Candidate for Congress. The Washington Whig says, "the convention *was unanimous* for James W. Bryan. Indeed, public attention had been so fixed upon Mr. Bryan, and he had been recommended by so many of the primary meetings held to appoint delegates to the convention, that his nomination seemed almost as a matter of course, without any disparagement of the many other noble Whigs who would reflect honor on the district in Congress. His talents, his acquirements, his eloquence at the Bar and in the Forum, his spotless character, his firmness as a Whig united with great courtesy to political opponents, and his ability to make the sacrifice of time and money which a candidate for Congress in this district must make—all seemed to have pointed him out as the Whig standard-bearer in this campaign.—Mr. Bryan being in attendance on our Superior Court, appeared before the convention and promptly accepted the nomination.

The Fayetteville Observer says that "it is now impossible to get rid of" "what seems to be proscription" "for opinion's sake." Then you, Mr. Observer, acknowledge, that you were deceiving the people, when you preached to them during the last Presidential campaign, that the Whig alias Federal party were opposed to proscribing honest and faithful office-holders, and that Gen. Taylor had "no enemies to punish, no friends to reward."

Wilmington Journal.

If the Editor of the Journal had done us the honor to read our paper, he would have seen that repeatedly, for years before the late election, we deprecated Proscription, as introduced by the Jackson Administration, for the reason, among others, that it was impossible to put an end to the system after it was once established: that upon a change of politics in the Government, many removals must and would be made. We therefore did not deceive our readers; and we are still opposed to proscribing honest and faithful office holders;—at the same time that we think there are thousands of Locofocos yet in, who have prostituted their offices to political purposes, or who were put in in place of Whigs who were removed, or who are incapable or unfaithful. All such we think Gen. Taylor might properly remove.

The *Honorable* Wm. B. Shepard, has not vouchsafed any explanation of his false charges against Messrs. Mangum, Graham, and Badger: of his false statement of the provisions of the Compromise Bill and of those who voted for and against it; of his garbling of the extract from our paper, to make us say what a fair quotation would show we did *not* say: of his fraudulent extract from his own letter, which he altered, in printing, in many particulars from the original. Mr. Shepard has not done or attempted any of these things. And the paper in his town, which published his vulgar and false tirade of abuse against us, (and which, strangely enough, calls us "our friend of the Observer,") has, as we expected, failed to publish our refutation of Mr. Shepard's calumnies. It has, however, come to Mr. Shepard's assistance, and kindly informs its readers that the Observer "has *attempted* a reply to Mr. Shepard, but we cannot see for the life of us that he has in any wise answered the charges of Mr. Shepard." Perhaps some of the readers of that paper might not have been so blind as its Editor. *They* might have been able to see that we had not only answered Mr. Shepard, but "carried the war into Africa"; and therefore they are not allowed to see our reply. So be it. We ask no favor, from Mr. Shepard or his organ. As an evidence that others are not so blind as the Editor of the "Old North State," we take the liberty of copying an extract from a letter which we received ten days ago from one of the most eminent men in North Carolina, though a private citizen:—

"*Dear Sir:* I enclose you Five Dollars, which please place to my credit on account of subscription to your valuable paper, the Observer, which has been rendered rather spicy of late by your Editorials in reply to the *Honorable* W. B. Shepard. You and Stanly have *Badgered* him most dreadfully. Stanly's quotation from Goldsmith seems to have changed his disease from monomania to hydrophobia, and your last was the genuine *dead shot*, and no quackery, which has reduced him to a *caput mortuum* as a politician. * * * After the Badgering he has received from you and Stanly, Senator Badger may mercifully use to him the words of My Uncle Toby, "Go, poor devil! the world is large enough for you and me." Mr. Badger's silence seems to worry him as much as your and Stanly's sarcasm."

The "Old North State" asks us why we do not publish the whole correspondence between Mr. Shepard and ourself? Really, this is either stupidity or deceit We stated expressly, in the Observer of the 15th ult., that we did not keep copies of our letters to Mr. Shepard. How we could publish letters of which we had no copy, may be very clear to one who, "for the life of him cannot see," and to another who can alter a letter to suit his purposes; but is not apparent to us. We gave Mr. Shepard, however, full leave to do as he pleased on that point.

The "Old North State" says, in conclusion, "we can, if it becomes necessary, tell our friend of the Observer *why it did not* publish the articles written against Mr. Shepard." Indeed! That paper may tell its readers what it pleases, for all we care. But it is not a very manly course thus to make an *insinuation*.

Minister from Rome.—Felix Foresti, a highly esteemed Italian gentleman, for ten years past a resident of New York, has been appointed Minister from the Republic of Rome to the United States.

Foreign.—The Position of Europe.—The Caledonia's news, a brief abstract of which we published in a Postscript to most of our last week's issue, has inspired the most anxious fears for the peace of those nations of Europe which had so far escaped being embroiled in war. The ill-starred expedition of Republican France against the new Republic of Rome, and in favor of Papal restoration, was defeated before the city of Rome, driven back with the loss of 1500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; and the *honor* of France requires, says President Bonaparte, that the stain of defeat should be blotted out. Therefore new armies are despatched to Rome, for the purpose of cramming down the people's throats a government which the people have just cast off. And this is French democracy! It is hugely like American Locofocoism.

Of course it may be expected that the people of Rome will be aided by some of those powers in Europe which are really friendly to Republicanism, and by some which are hostile to France.—Thus is presented a new subject of anxiety. There is another in the army of 150,000 men which Russia has sent to interpose in the affairs of Austria, and to crush the struggle of Hungary for independence. In the language of a London letter,—"The Continent of Europe is full of war and rumors of war, and the seeds of revolution and anarchy seem to have been scattered with no sparing hand over nearly its whole length and breadth." "Every day seems to render the extinction of Austria, as a great power of Europe, a more probable and a less distant event. The aid of Russia will not restore her dignity or her power, and still less her independence."

Business in England was greatly depressed by the warlike prospects.

It is supposed that the French army was sent to Rome mainly for the purpose of conciliating the Roman Catholic Clergy.

A letter from London to the N. Y. Commercial, says,—

General Oudinot, the commander of the French army which landed at Civita Vecchia, marched on to Rome with 5060 men and 25 pieces of artillery, entered the city, was attacked by the populace, had 800 men killed and wounded, saw his own brother taken prisoner, and was compelled to retire to await reinforcements. The news was known to the French Ministry three days before it was communicated to the public, and when at length it could no longer be concealed it made a "sensation" in the Assembly. A commission was appointed to examine the instructions given by Government to General Oudinot, and they reported that the idea of the Assembly was that the troops should not advance to Rome unless the Austrians moved upon that city; that under these circumstances more had been done than the Assembly had intended, and that the Government should consequently be requested to take measures that the expedition to Italy might be no longer turned aside from its real objects. This was tantamount to a vote of censure, but it was carried nevertheless by a majority of 87, the numbers being 328 against 241. The Ministry, however, will not retire.

Since the news of the disaster, strong reinforcements have been sent off, and President Louis Napoleon has written to Gen. Oudinot, deploring that the benevolent and disinterested French army, instead of being welcomed, had been received as enemies, and announcing that the military "honor" of France is at stake, and that he will not allow it to suffer the slightest injury. This letter, in the face of the resolution of the Assembly, has excited severe criticism.

The News from Europe which we publish to-day, in detail, will be read with deep interest. The whole Continent is ablaze, and nothing but war and rumors of war, come to us from Italy, from Austria, from Russia, Germany, everywhere. Things now appear to be approaching the bloody climax, to which they have been slowly but surely converging since the first outburst of revolution in Paris, a year and a half ago, nearly. It is idle to speculate upon what is to be the *denouement*, and idler yet to foretell when all this terrible commotion is to settle down. Here, far removed from the scene of action, we cannot tell what a week may bring forth. Days now are full of events which would make even years memorable on the page of history. Russia a long while concealed behind the curtain, now stalks upon the stage of action, and menaces Western Europe with an hundred and fifty thousand soldiers! France is beaten ingloriously back from Rome, and the Hungarians are on the high road to Vienna. Blood flows freely everywhere; battles are of daily occurrence; new Constitutions are proclaimed to-day, and torn in tatters to-morrow; here the soldiers are fraternizing with the people, and there the "people" are banded together, for what defined purpose, it is no easy matter to comprehend.

N. Y. Express.

The Washington Union.—Mr. Ritchie, the Editor of the Washington Union, has associated with himself, Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, who was recently removed by Gen. Taylor from the office of Commissioner of the Patent Office. This Mr Burke is understood to have been so regular a writer for the Union, that the only material difference between his present and past position is, that then he was paid out of the Treasury, and now he will have look to the paper for his fees.

With this change, however, the Union has lately changed its character in one respect—Heretofore, Mr. Ritchie has professed to abhor abolitionism—(except when the abolitionist was a Locofoco)—and has pretended to have the rights of the South primarily at heart. But he shuffles off his Southern principles, (or professions rather,) with as much ease as he went to the support of Gen. Jackson after having pronounced his election "a curse to the country." He now writes with Mr. Burke in a pledge of non-interference on the subject of Abolition, Free Soil, &c.!! They say that "their endeavors will be to unite all the elements of the democratic party in support of its common principles, and in an effort to regain its ascendency," &c. That is, to unite abolitionists and slaveholders, of all sects and sections, in one grand effort to regain possession of *the spoils*. Disguise it as they may, that is the aim; and against that, Southern rights weigh with Mr. Ritchie as a feather in the scale.

The National Intelligencer, in announcing the union of these two old party hacks, wittily says,—

"Who gave away the bride, or who pronounced the nuptial benediction, we do not, from the published certificate, distinctly learn: but Free-soilism seems to have stood for father and anti-Wilmotism for mother; while the "Largest Liberty" held up the bride's train, and Dorrism the bridegroom's torch. The amorous couple breathe to the public their mutual vows, in a very tender prospectus; while an attendant choir of "Democratic principles—Hunkerism and Barnburning, Southern Institutions and the Wilmot Proviso—join their harmonious voices, along with Proscription and Anti-Proscription, Perpetuity in Office and Rotation, to sing a very pretty epithalamium. The spouse and her consort belong to very diverse doctrines: but when Pro-Slavery weds with Free-Soil, of course she must take the oath to "love, honor, and obey." Accordingly, she evidently means to be a faithful helpmate to him. He endows her with all his worldly goods; while she brings him all the rich dowry of her "seven principles." We must offer our tribute of verse, borrowing, however out of Thomson:

"Young Celadon
And his Amelia were a matchless pair,
With equal virtue formed and equal grace;
The same, distinguished by their sex alone;
Her's the mild lustre of the silvery moon,
And his the radiance of the golden sun."

More Virginians seeking Office.—The late overwhelming disaster to the Whig cause in Virginia seems to have had an effect directly the reverse of what might have been anticipated. One might have supposed, that after allowing the State to go by default, Virginians would be a little modest in making further applications to the Administration for office;—even if they failed to perceive that they have already five times as many officers as they are, upon any principle, entitled to. But the following, from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, shows that they would engross all the diplomatic appointments:—

"Washington, May 25.

"Mr. Wm. C. Rives is expected to arrive here very soon. He was not long ago here. I have little doubt that the mission to France will be offered him, although the Cabinet have set their faces against the appointment of any more officers from Virginia than she may be fairly entitled to. Dr. Mallory, Mr. J. S. Pendleton, Mr. Pitts, of Wheeling, are all to have important diplomatic appointments."

"Washington, May 27.

"I mentioned in my last, a number of distinguished public men of Virginia, who are prominent candidates for diplomatic services, and for each of whom success is confidently predicted. But I omitted to mention Mr. William Archer, who is now here, and whose claims on the attention of the government are quite equal to those of any of the Virginia statesmen. Mr. Archer has held the situation of chairman of the committee of Foreign affairs, both in the House and in the Senate. He has never yet held any diplomatic office,—which is somewhat surprising. His claims upon a whig administration are certainly superior to those of Mr. Hannegan, whose appointment was understood to be a concession by Mr. Polk, to the importunities of prominent whig Senators."

We hope that the Administration is not about to commit so fatal an error as these letters indicate.

The following are further letters from Washington:—

Washington, May 28, 1849.

It is now pretty well settled that the Hon. William C. Rives will be Minister to France, and Abbot Lawrence Minister to England. Mr. Rives is, no doubt, well remembered in France; and Mr. Lawrence is, by his ample private fortune, well able to sustain our commercial interests in England. These appointments dispose, of course, of the claims of Robert Winthrop, and Daniel Webster in New England, as well as of those of Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, John Sargent, or Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, will probably go to Spain, and disappoint James Watson Webb, who will be left in the same category with his other colleagues of the press in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, Mr Fuller, of the New York Mirror included.

Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, May 27.

It is rumored on reliable authority that a basis has been formed for the appointments to be made in the course of the coming month, by the selection of Mr. Lawrence for the British, Mr. W. C. Rives of Va. for the French, and Mr. Edw'd Stanly of N. C., for the Chilian mission. Upon this basis we may proceed to distribute the remaining appointments according to geographical division. New England may expect to obtain, in addition to the chief prize and highest honor, one or two charge-ships. It may be incidentally mentioned that there are now nine full missions and seventeen charge-ships. The mission to the Germanic Confederation was created quite unnecessarily, by the Executive, and confirmed, most unadvisedly, by Congress. The mission to Chili was raised to the first grade last Winter. New York, Ohio, Missouri, Louisiana, Kentucky, and perhaps South Carolina or Georgia, will be apt to furnish successful candidates for the six unappropriated missions. The offices of the next grade will be used for filling up the interstices.

Washington, May 30th, 1849.

Among a thousand rumors, I select a few, as follows:

Rumor 1. Mr. Rives goes to Greece, as minister, with the understanding, on the part of the appointing powers—whoever they may be—that no other Virginian is to have any appointment of a diplomatic character during the present administration.

Rumor 2. That the army of Virginia candidates and applicants for diplomatic situations, are dissatisfied, and will seek revenge at a proper time and in a proper manner.

The Richmond Whig says,—

"We have received a copy of the Blue Book from Washington, and familiar as we thought ourselves with the system of genteel bribery which has been practised upon Virginia Locofocoism, we were absolutely astonished at the facts there disclosed. Whole Departments crowded with Virginia Locofocos—brothers, cousins, nephews, sons! No wonder the world has come to talk of Virginia rapacity! We will in a few days treat the reader to some of the developments which astonished us."

"When Gen. Taylor was at the head of our gallant army in Mexico, after a battle had been won and the enemy prostrated, he was induced by the brave and generous men by whom he was surrounded to stop the carnage, and extend to the defeated the offices of kindness and humanity."

This is from the Washington Union. It is the last impotent effort of demoniac malice. It has been charged against Gen. Taylor that his letters were written by others; it has been alleged by his calumniators that his battles were planned by others; and now it is unblushingly proclaimed by the chief Locofoco organ of the country that his godlike humanity to the wounded after his great battle was all the work of others!

Louisville Journal.

Those who remember how bitterly Gen. Taylor was assailed by the Locofocos for "stopping the carnage" at Monterey, and for allowing that city to capitulate instead of being carried at the point of the sword, will be particularly edified by this change of tune of the wretched old organ. *Then*, no denunciation was too strong against *him* for doing what is *now* claimed as the glory of "the brave and generous men by whom he was surrounded."

A Growing Evil.—Under this head the Baltimore Sun has some sensible remarks against the Legislative granting of divorces. In Kentucky, some 200 acts of that kind were passed at the late Session, and in Connecticut it is said that the petitions are equal, in proportion to the population, to the number in France. Doubts are entertained whether the Legislature can thus "impair" a contract for life without violating the constitution of the United States. The N. Y. Express suggests that if a second marriage of divorced persons were prohibited during the life time of the parties to the first marriage, four-fifths of the present applications for divorce would never be heard of. This is a sensible suggestion.

The Legislature of North Carolina was formerly annoyed by applications for divorce; and if we recollect aright, the public is indebted to the efforts of a distinguished gentleman of this place, in the Sessions of 1827 and 1828, for putting an end to that system, and transferring the whole subject to the Courts, where it properly belongs. These Courts are authorized to grant divorces, for certain specified causes, and the offending party, against whom the decree of divorce is obtained, is not at liberty to marry again, during the life of the plaintiff, under pain of punishment for bigamy. We have no doubt that the acts of 1827 and 1828 have greatly diminished the number of divorces in this State.

Singular Deaths.—The papers furnish accounts of two unusual accidents. A gentleman was holding a horse by a halter, which he had wrapped around his wrist. Suddenly the horse took fright, sprang forward, dragging the gentleman down, and killing him before the halter could be disengaged. Mr. Rohrbaugh, in Virginia, was ploughing, when his horse took fright, and ran into the yard where three of Mr. R's children were playing. The plough line, as the horse passed, lashed around the neck of a little girl, two years old, who was thus dragged 150 yards to the stable, and taken up dead.

Gov. Manly.—The citizens of Washington, N. C., tendered the compliment of a Public Dinner to Gov. Manly, during his late visit to that town; but the Governor was deprived of the pleasure of accepting it by the official business which called him there, (the sale of the Swamp Lands.)

The Murderer of May Buchanan, Esq.—The N. C. Argus informs us that Edward, a boy belonging to Mr. Buchanan, aged about 20, has been arrested, and at once confessed the murder of his master. He was raised by the deceased, and admits that he was well treated; but says that another negro, Mr. Buchanan's most confidential servant, advised him to commit the murder, on the ground that they would have better times if the master were out of the way. A rigid examination elicited no confirmation of the charge against his fellow servant.

A letter from Wadesborough says that nothing further has come to light in relation to the murder. Augustus Buchanan and two negroes, who had been committed to prison, and who were taken before Judge Caldwell on a writ of Habeas Corpus, have been discharged.

American Credit Abroad.—The prospect of a general war in Europe, and a consequent derangement of all monetary values, has brought American stocks into still higher favor. The latest advices state that there was an active demand for them, and U. S. 6's sold at $107—equal, with the exchange, to about $116.

We have received from the American Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., Blackwood's Magazine for May, containing the usual variety of interesting articles.

The Accounts from San Francisco—Discovery of Silver and Quicksilver Mines—Diamonds and Emeralds found.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes full particulars of the news brought by Lieut. Beale, who brings news from San Francisco to the 13th of April, four days later than previous advices.

The town was crowded with people, and about two-thirds of the inhabitants are living in camp. The houses are filled to overflowing, and the smallest rooms rent for $3 a day, good board at the hotels is $10 a day. Gen. Smith is living for the present in the old house of the Hudson's Bay Company. One of the volunteers of Stevenson's Regiment, who made enough at the diggings to purchase a frame house in the place, offered to rent it to him, but coolly demanded $18,000 a year, giving Gen. S. one day to decide on the offer.

There was a great deal of drinking and gambling going on in San Francisco.—Many of the gamblers who followed the American army through Mexico have gone to California, and by means of monte, roulette and faro tables, fleece the natives very extensively.

Lieut. Beale speaks in high terms of the order maintained by the population on the placers as well as in the more settled parts. There are few disturbances of any kind, and owing to the strict administration of a kind of extempore justice, crimes have become less frequent. The only punishment is hanging. When a person commits any theft or outrage, he is brought before a Jury of twelve men selected for the purpose, who go through the regular forms of trial, and if convicted he is at once executed. Three men have lately been hung at the diggins, one of them for stealing a horse.

Lieut. Beale brings with him a lump of pure gold, weighing *eighty ounces*, and consequently worth nearly $1,500. It was found at the dry diggings by a man named Weaver. We had a sight of this precious piece yesterday. It was exhibited for a short time on 'Change, and produced quite a sensation.

The earth in some places has been dug to the depth of nine feet, and the proportion of gold found to be quite as great as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggins is in some places almost incredible. Mr. Parrott estimates the amount of gold which will be obtained, the present year, at *thirty millions of dollars*.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans. The arrival of a ship-load of female emigrants would be a cause of public rejoicing, and all the single ones would receive offers before they landed.

The price of flour at the diggings, when Mr. Parrot left, was $3 per pound, though at San Francisco it was down to $10 per barrel.

The riches of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities. A rough diamond nearly the size of a hen's egg has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallejo, who was Mr. Parrott's informant, says it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded $180,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known. Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposite, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquim. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equalled by any other locality in the world.

Beds of coal have also been found, near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things.

Of the administration of justice (says the N. Y. Commercial,) the "outsiders"—that is, the people congregated at the mines, or "diggins"—it is reported that but one kind of punishment is awarded for all offences; but that is certainly most effectual in preventing a repetition of the offence, for it consists in hanging. The extemporaneous law-givers on the Sacramento are of the same mind, apparently, with Draco, that the least violation of right deserves to be punished with death, and that for the greatest there is no punishment more severe.

A Small Job.—"Well, doctor," said a chap suffering with the toothache, "how much do you ax for the job? Guy! but you did it quick though!"

"My terms," replied the dentist, "are one dollar."

"A dollar for half a minute's work? One dollar!—thunder! Why, a doctor down t'our place, drawed a tooth for me two years ago, and it took him two hours. He dragged me all round the room, and lost his grip half a dozen times. I never seed such hard work,—and he charged me only twenty-five cents. A dollar for a minit's work! O, git out! you must be jokin'!"

Postscript.

Foreign.—The Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday afternoon, bringing one week's later news from Europe.

In England, no material change had taken place in the Cotton market,—quotations being about the same as when the Caledonia left. Transactions of the week 39,600 bales;—Uplands 3¾d to 5d; Orleans 3⅞ to 6d; Alabama and Mobile 3⅞ to 4½d. Imports of the week 72,675 bales.

The grain and flour market has slightly improved. Indian corn in demand, at a further advance in prices; White 32 to 33s.; Yellow 31 to 36s., per quarter.

The election for members of the French National Assembly took place on the 13th May, but the full result had not been received at Liverpool when the Niagara sailed. Nine Socialists and nineteen Moderates were returned from Paris.

The French Army had not entered Rome.—The Italian question had been further discussed in the French Assembly, and the Ministers were again defeated by 38 majority. It appears from the debate that no instructions had been given to Gen. Oudinot to enter Rome.

Pope Pius IX, on hearing of the resistance of the Romans to the French troops, is said to have declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price; and all accounts concur that it is impossible to restore the imperial power of the Papacy in any form.

Sicily is again in a state of insurrection. The Neapolitan army has again been defeated.

In Hungary the fighting is still going on, the Hungarians being successful. They are said to be within a few days' march of Vienna, to which the Russian army, 120,000 strong, is also hastening.

The Danes have suffered another defeat, and it is said have accepted the proffered mediation of England.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Orlando Brown, of Kentucky, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from and after 30th June next, vice William Medill, removed.

We learn, unofficially but certainly, that, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Small Pox in Greensborough.—We understand that no new case has occurred within the last few days. There have been ten cases in all. One has died; most of the other cases are mild, and it is hoped all of them will recover.

Hillsborough Recorder, May 30.

New Orleans, May 30, 1849.

In spite of all the efforts to stop the great crevasse, the water is still rising, and labor is perfectly lost in attempting to subdue it. Already half of the city is inundated; the inhabitants are flying from their houses, and business matters are being wound up.

Alarming Accounts from Texas.—The steamship Globe, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at Galveston on the 21st. She brings the sad intelligence that an express had arrived at Brownsville, stating that Palo Alto had been attacked by a formidable band of Camanche Indians, who had indulged in acts of the most startling barbarity. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietors and passengers all made prisoners. A train of transportation wagons, laden with valuable merchandize, had also been captured. Unfortunately there was no force to oppose the daring marauders, there being no mounted men at Fort Brown. The loss of property is immense. One gentleman has lost 90 horses. The men have been killed, and the women and children carried into captivity.

Gen. Allealos, military commander at Matamoras, was called upon by the civil authorities at Brownsville for the assistance of his mounted Dragoons. His answer was that he was ready to furnish all the force at his disposal if authorized by the commandant of the Texan Department to cross the frontier. The latter refused. In a few hours a large body of Mexican cavalry appeared on the opposite bank of the river, awaiting permission to cross.

The whole American population in the valley of the Rio Grande are in a state of extreme agitation.

Accounts from San Fernando, in Western Texas, bring the information that Major Berry and his party have been cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Jenda, and all murdered but one prisoner.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio are most awful. The whole number of deaths is not short of 500. The disease had broken out in the camp of the 3d Infantry, and in the Quartermaster's encampment on the Salada, where many were dying.

Arrah, Pat, why did I marry ye? Jist tell me that—for it's meeself that's had to maintain ye ever since Farther O'Flanagan sent me home to your house.

Swate Jewel, replied Pat, not relishing the charge, and it's meself that hopes to live to see the day that ye'er a widow, waping over the could sod that covers me; then by St. Patrick, I'll see how you get along without me, honey dear.

MARRIED,

In Pittsborough, on the 24th of May, by the Rev. Wm. Lineberry, P. M. POWELL, Esq., of Richmond county, to Mrs. LOUISA S. THOMPSON, of that town.

In Rowan county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOHN F. LOCKE to Miss MARGARET LOCKE, daughter of Mr. Rich'd Locke, all of that county.

In Talbot county, Ga., on the 1st ultimo, at the residence of Dr. Alfred L. Acee, by Rev. Mr. McMurry, G. A. MILLER, Attorney at Law, of Mocksville, to Miss IDA ACEE.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday morning last, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY, for upwards of twenty years a citizen of this town.

In this town, last night, Mr. ROB'T W. KING.

Recently in Montgomery county, Mr. DAN'L CHISHOLM.

In Troy, Montgomery county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. MARY KNIGHT, consort of Nathaniel Knight. The deceased has left her husband and three small children, besides a numerous circle of relations and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. Mrs. Knight was a kind wife and mother, highly respected by her acquaintances, and more especially by her neighbors, who always found her ready to aid in time of need.—*Com.*

In Bladen county, on the 23d ult., of congestive fever, LEVY JONES, Sen., Esq., aged 81 years. Also, in the same county, on the 15th ult., Mr. JOSEPH ELWELL, aged 73 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 29.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with goods for Washington Mining Co, Brown & James, J Worth, T R Tate, Blount's Creek Manf Co, T S Lutterloh, J Owen, G P Higby, W B Robinson, D & W McLaurin, L F Carr, E Belo, W B & T S Jordan, D Clewell.

June 1.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Cook & Taylor, Ray & Pearce, A A McKethan, S W Tillinghast & Co, G W Carver, D McDonald, and J Brooksbank, of this place; and for H Elliot, Dr F J Hill, J Newman, Mrs L Griffith, J & R Lindsay, B Julian, Craven & McCain, and J B Drake, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 5.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4⅝	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime.	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings,	6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	13 "

REMARKS.—But little Produce in market. Cotton 6 to 6½. Flour 4 00 to 4 62½. Corn scarce; 55 to 60. Bacon 6½ to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 7½. Corn 45 to 50. Fayetteville Flour 4 25 to 4 75. Lard 7 to 7½. Lumber—Flooring boards 7 50 to 8 00. Timber 3 00 to 7 00. Turpentine, yellow dip 1 90 to 1 95, virgin 2 50 to 2 55, hard 95. Spirits 25 cts.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 7⅞. Sales 200 bales. Bacon 6 to 6½. Corn 50 to 56. Flour 4 50 to 5.

At Augusta, Cotton 6 to 7½. At Columbia, 6 to 7⅞.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¼ to 7⅞. North Carolina Corn 55 to 60. Flour 5½ to 5½.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,580,970 bales, against 2,117,345 last year.

☞ We are requested to state, that there will be a meeting of the Whigs of the Lower Regiment of Richmond county, at Laurel Hill, on Saturday the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Delegates from each Captain's District in said Regiment, to attend the Whig Convention at Albemarle, on the 4th of July next.

June 2, 1849.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 4, 1849. 70-tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, 1st June, 1849.

BOOKS of subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the counting room of John D. Starr until further notice, where payment will be received for the 3d instalment, due this day. By order of the Board.
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
June 2, 1849. 70-3w

100,000 BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish 100 to 150,000 well burnt Bricks.
E. W. BARGE.
June 1. 70-3w

North Carolina STATE LOAN.

BY AN ACT, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," it is provided that, to enable the State to pay her subscription to the Stock of said Company, the Treasurer of the State shall, from time to time, issue Bonds or Certificates of Debt, under the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and guaranteed by a pledge of the faith of the State, in sums not less than Five Hundred Dollars, payable in currency of the United States or Great Britain, with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., payable semi-annually; the principal of which Bonds shall be redeemable at the end of twenty years from the time they shall be issued.

And it is furthermore declared by said Act, that whenever it shall be necessary to issue said Bonds or Certificates of Debt, the Treasurer shall advertise in one or more Newspapers, and invite sealed proposals for said Loan, and to accept those terms which shall be most advantageous to the State.

Now, therefore, Public Notice is hereby given,

That I am prepared to negotiate a Loan, to the amount of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in pursuance of the terms and provisions of said Act. The Proposals to be addressed to me, at this Office, on or before the 10th day of July next.
C. L. HINTON, Public Treasurer of N. C.
Office of Public Treasurer, Raleigh, May 29, 1849. 70-4w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.
HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

☞ Weekly Commercial, Wilmington Journal, 3 times each, and forward accounts to Treasurer.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to J. Brooksbank, either by Note or Account, will be pleased to call and settle them by the tenth day of June 1849, or they will be found in the hands of Robt. Wooten, Constable.
Fayetteville, May 31. 1w

CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is afflicted, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race, Consumption. What a vast amount of suffering might be saved the human family if they would but avail themselves in season of the remedies which Nature has provided for her children, and which Science has reduced to such a form as to be within the reach of all. Far be it from us to tamper with those who are suffering with this painful disease. In offering you a remedy, we do not ask you to rely upon the representation of those who might be actuated by selfish and pecuniary motives, but we give you the deliberate testimony of some of the most respectable physicians, that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has established for itself a reputation that cannot be assailed. Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C., writes, under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:—

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma and chronic cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous mobility, and irritability, to which phthisical patients are subject. I have no doubt it is the best form in which the effects of Prussic acid may be had as a sedative on the constitution without danger to the patient. Every one knows the reputation of the Turpentine and Balsam constituents in protracted coughs. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is ingenious and judicious.

"Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous humbugs and nostrums, and those medicines which have proved salutary, and in many well attested cases, curative."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't, 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 24° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence W't 127 p; then No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° W't across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° W't 14 p; thence So. 50° W't 18 p; thence So. 85° W't 60 p; thence South 35° West 15 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° E't 167 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence So. 80° E't 53 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 80° W't 54 p; thence So. 10° E't 157 p; thence So. 80° W't 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° W't 108 p; thence No. 10° W't 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Noah's island; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° W't 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° W't 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° W't 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 174 p; thence No 38° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Harley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Harley's; thence So. 30° E't 34 p; thence So. 9° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p. to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° W't 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° W't 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 20° W't 76 p; thence No. 70° W't 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Harley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Harley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Buck mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 10° E't 36 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 3° E't 16 p; thence E't 21 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 49 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence W't 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 10° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 136 p; thence So. 64° W't 106 p; thence So. 5° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 212 p; thence No. 13° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Mabane, R'd Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Deberry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° W't 120 p; thence No. 73 W't 100 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° E't 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 60 p; thence So. 22° W't 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° W't 179 p; thence No. 75° W't 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 179 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning.

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, R'd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° W't 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° W't 100 p. to a dog-wood; thence So. 80° W't 100 p; thence No. 20° E't 120 p; thence No. 45° E't 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 296 p. to a white oak; thence W't 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° W't 20 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° W't 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° W't 32 p; thence No. 13 W't 30 p; thence W't 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence W't 290 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Crump's corner; thence So. 41 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 W't 52 p; thence So. 65 W't 20 p; thence So. 220 p. to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't 23 p. to the mouth of Duch-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 107 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 W't 27 p; thence So. 16 W't 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 E't 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence So. 16 W't 220 p; thence No. 74 W't 44 p; thence So. 28 W't 82 p; thence No. 55 W't 204 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 W't 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 W't 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 190 p; thence W't to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence W't 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.
This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting. 15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STALE & FANCY GOODS.

Among which are.

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Daffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.
Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Patrick A. Munroe, for purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell at Public Sale, at the residence of the said Patrick A. Munroe, in Cumberland county, on Thursday the 14th of June, 1849,—

909½ Acres of Land, lying on Deep Creek.

325 Acres of Land, lying on Stuart's Creek.

—ALSO—

One Negro Man, one new Buggy and Harness, and all his Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.
ALEX'R MURCHISON, Trustee.
May 12, 1849. 67-ts

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
April 23, 1849. 41-tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:
Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.
April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

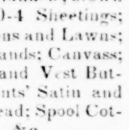
☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.
J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 5, 1849. 62-tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

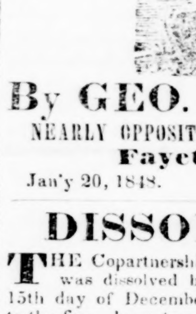


THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.— The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,
JOHN P. WORSTELL.
Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

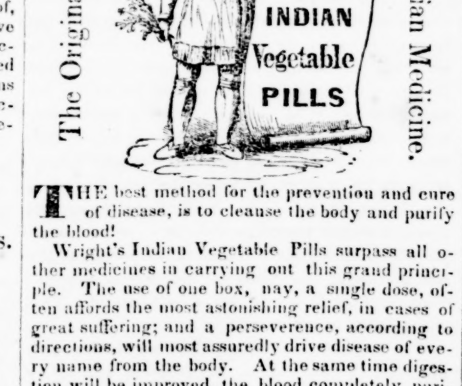
☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!



THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—
Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, March 27, 1849. } 61-tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.
By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR



Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

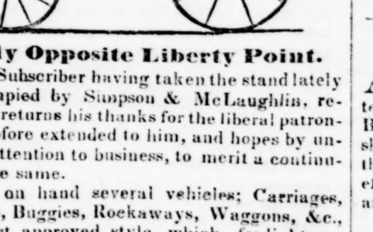
All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.
W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.
W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 9, 1847. 57-tf

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 28, 1849.

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.
Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,
Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,
No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid.* His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.
Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

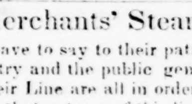
NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.
Oct. 14. 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.
Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperatute as this, their value is incalculable.— By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.
March 10, 1849. 58-4m

W. J. BINGHAM'S
SELECT SCHOOL.

A LARGE Class will be discharged at the end of May, whose places may be filled by others, July 11th, when the Fall Session will begin. Boys from ten to fourteen years of age, and prepared to begin Latin Grammar, are much preferred; and it is earnestly requested that application be made for none but *good* boys.
P. O. Clover Garden, Orange co., N. C., May 1, 1849. } 66-6w

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

REMOVAL.

Mrs. E. WALTON,
MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
March 19, 1849. 59-4m

Fresh Spring Goods.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and handsome selection of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

Chamelion and changeable Silks; Satin stripe and plaid Tissues; plain Satin stripe Bareges; embroidered Tarletans; Silk and Linen Bareges; English and French Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies, Printed Lawns, and Muslins; French, English, and American Prints, &c.

A large variety of French Worked-Lace Capes and Collars; inside and standing Collars; Muslin Trimmings; Cotton and Thread Laces and Insertings; Swiss, Jaconet, and Plaid Muslins; figured Bobinets; Silk Net Laces; Tissue Shawls; Silk Points and Cravats, &c.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Coatings, Gentlemen's superior Cravats and Scarfs, Ready-made Summer Clothing, of warranted workmanship.

Moleskin, Panama and Leghorn HATS; Youths' and Boys' Summer Hats, of every description.

A beautiful assortment of latest style BONNETS, such as Pamela, colored French Lace and Straw ditto; Misses' Flats. Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, and Wreaths.

Parasols, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Our customers and the public are respectfully invited to give the above Stock an examination before making their purchases, as we are determined to keep up our reputation for selling Goods CHEAP.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
April 2, 1849. 61-3m

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now opening our new SPRING GOODS, embracing *the largest and most general assortment* we have ever offered, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Palm-leaf, Panama, Fur and Silk Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddlery, &c.

As the above Goods were purchased *principally with Cash*, we feel prepared to sell them on *the most favorable terms* to Country Merchants and others, for cash or good paper.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 26, 1849. 60-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,
&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.
H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other out-houses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.
Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,
J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.
November 17, 1848. 42